

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1894.

[AT RAILWAY NEWS ST. STAND, ON TRAINS AND VIA 5 CENTS.]

MONARCH GROCERY CO

(INCORPORATED.)

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Boston Baked Pork and Beans per 3 lb. can. 10c
Cooked Corn Beef 2 lb. can. 12c
Sardines in Oil. 5c
French Imported Sardines 1-2s. 15c
Brook Trout, flat can. 15c
Deviled Ham. 20c
Fancy Mackerel in brine per lb. 10c
Blood Red Salmon in brine per lb. 9c
Queen Olives per quart. 4-12c
Fancy Spiced Sweet Pickles per quart. 20c
Fancy Spiced Sweet Pickles per quart. 20c
Elegant Fresh Butter, dairy and creamery, per lb. 12c to 25c
Full Cream Cheese, splendid quality, per lb. 12c
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Pure Lard per lb. 9c
Our Crackers are the best made, price per box 25c to 4-12c
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ACTON CAMP-MEETING

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EXCURSION TICKETS on SALE EVERY DAY

50c Rate from Indianapolis 50c

FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Week day trains:
Leave Indianapolis, 7:05 a. m., 11 a. m., 6:51 p. m.
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Arrive Indianapolis, 10:15 a. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 12:30 midnight.
Sundays, Aug. 5, 12 and 19:
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Arrive Acton Park, 9:25 a. m., 2 p. m., 6:27 p. m.
Leave Acton Park, 12:15 noon, 5 p. m., 11 p. m.
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If you contemplate taking a Trip to the Summer Resorts in Michigan, to the Thousand Islands, any point in Canada or up into the Mountains of Virginia and Maryland, to Niagara Falls, the Adirondacks or the White Mountains be sure and call at the New Ticket Office of the C. & H. D. R. R., No. 2 West Washington street, for rates and full information. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

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No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Fast and Dining Cars, daily. 11:30 a. m.
Arrive Chicago. 5:30 p. m.
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No. 33-Vestibule, daily. 3:55 p. m.
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Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at West Union Station and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily.
For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Maryland streets, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.
I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

25 SQUARE PIANOS

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IMMEDIATELY

Will offer better inducements for them than any other house. Call on or write

N. W. BRYANT & CO.

C. RIEGGER, 58 & 60

MANAGER, N. Penn.

Fine Tuning.

Some good used Pianos cheap.

THERE ARE MANY PERSONS WHO

have money to lend who are unfamiliar with business methods

and with information about lines of investment. They hesitate to go to individuals, perhaps have no acquaintances whom they consider competent. They need the advice of qualified and experienced men, but do not know where to find them.

THE UNION TRUST CO

will be glad to serve them and they can feel perfectly free to consult with the officers of the company about their affairs, which will cost nothing but the trouble of calling.

Our office is at

OFFICE: NO. 68 EAST MARKET ST.

Capital, \$600,000

Surplus, \$15,500

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We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and comfort assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.

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ACME MILLING COMPANY,

402 West Washington street.

Fair, cooler.

Seasonable Shirts

Why Not?

Men's Colored Shirts, with attached collars and cuffs,

69 cents

Men's Colored Shirts, with detached collars and attached cuffs,

97 cents

These are neat patterns, and just the thing for hot weather.

THE WHEN TO THE TRADE

This is a season when it pays you to buy your Rubber Boots and Shoes early. We offer an extra inducement for the placing of early orders with us.

McKEE & CO., Indianapolis

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REMOVAL.

Office of CLIFFORD ARICK

Removed to 66 EAST MARKET STREET.

A SILLY MOTHER.

Tried to Swear Away the Inheritance of Her Son by Disowning Him.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 1.—In the celebrated Bohn will case Judge Shaw has decided twelve-year-old Charles D. Bohn is the child of Mrs. Lucinda Bohn and therefore entitled to \$40,000. It was contended that the youngster was really the son of Mrs. Woody, a domestic in the Bohn household, and not the offspring of Mrs. Bohn. This view was supported by the testimony of Mrs. Bohn herself until the physician who attended her and the child was brought from Colorado and swore to the contrary. Others testified that her husband, Samuel Bohn, whose will was in dispute, had shown great fondness for the boy and always spoke of him as his son. In the face of this Mrs. Bohn, who is inclined to be superstitious and has little education, broke down and reversed her story, saying her first testimony was the result of threats by Samuel Matheny, who had eloped with her married daughter, adopted daughter Leonetta. If the case and gone against the boy Matheny's wife would have been \$40,000 richer.

LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

Mob Took "Tough Citizen" Holiday from the Sheriff and Strung Him Up.

ELKHORN, W. Va., Aug. 1.—To-day Anderson Holiday, of this place, while drunk, shot at Bob Calloway and missed him, but the bullet passed through the head of Wesley Cobbs, killing him instantly. Holiday was arrested by "Squire S. H. Pierce and posse. A mob of three hundred tried to take him away from the officer. For three hours Pierce and his men kept the mob at bay till the train came, but when they went to put their man aboard for Welch about three hundred armed negroes made a rush and succeeded in getting him from the officers. They then took him about a quarter of a mile into the woods and hung him to a tree, and then riddled his body with bullets. Holiday was a "tough citizen," and had always been a shady reputation. Cobbs was a quiet man, respected by all.

SPECTACULAR SUICIDE.

Omaha's City Clerk Shuffles Off Before a Crowd of Ladies.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—William Wakely, Omaha's city clerk, and a well-known politician, was the principal in a spectacular suicide to-day. He accompanied a select party of ladies to a local bathing resort, and, after seeing the ladies to the water's edge, climbed into the ropes marking the danger line, and, facing a large crowd of sightseers, slowly drew a revolver, and with a gasp uttered the words, "I am a free man," and dropped into the lake. His conduct had not been unusual up to the moment when he drew the gun. His affairs are supposed to be in good order, and his family one of the most prominent in Omaha, can assign no motive for the deed.

WELCOME RAINS.

Crops in the Northwest May Now Average Two-Thirds.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—The reports of rain continue to pour in from the various weather headquarters with encouraging frequency, and are, in a great measure, dissipating the great scare among farmers and stock men. All along the Union Pacific, R. & M., Elkhorn and various other lines radiating from this point throughout the State come the tidings of a restoration of hope for at least a good half crop. The whole country to-day presents a vastly different appearance from that of forty-eight hours since. Many fields that were not expected to rally under any quantity of rain, under the last two days' downpour are now in a normal condition. The crop may average two-thirds.

QUICK WITH HIS GUN.

Frank Wilson Shot Oscar Morton, Whose Girl Had Been Whitecapped.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 1.—Near Oakland, yesterday, Oscar Morton shot and killed Frank Wilson. The cause of the shooting was a White Cap whipping which occurred several nights ago, when several women of questionable character were severely whipped. One of the women was a friend of Wilson, and, learning that Morton was among the White Caps, he sought revenge. Morton had been warned, and when Wilson put in an appearance Morton opened fire on him, killing him instantly.

Young Farmer Drowned.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.
PARIS, Ill., Aug. 1.—Charles A. Hinds, a young farmer thirty-one years old, was drowned this afternoon in Smith's lake, ten miles southwest of this city, while bathing. He was a son of James Hinds and unmarried.

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts
Celebrate for the brain; Cardine, for the heart; Testine, Ovarine, etc., Two drachms.
E. J. H. Butler, Indianapolis, or
Columbia Chemical Company, Washington.

JAPS WERE BRUTAL

Rained Fire on the Chinese Struggling in the Water.

Sunk the Kow Shing After Being Informed It Was a British Vessel Under Col. Von Hennekin.

LATE DECLARATION OF WAR

England Reserves Her Answer to the Japanese Apology.

"Proper Reparation" in This Case May Be a Serious Thing for the Mikado's Government.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times has received the following account of the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow Shing from Che-Foo, China: On July 25 the Japanese admiral, on the cruiser Matsushima Kan, with two other men-of-war in his command, sighted the Kow Shing, which was carrying 1,600 Chinese troops for Korea, in Korean waters, forty miles off Chemoo. He signalled the Kow Shing to "stop where you are, or take the consequences." The transport, which was flying the British ensign, promptly came to anchor. The Chinese man-of-war which was consorting her steamed away. The Kow Shing's captain, trusting to the protection of the British flag, refused the advice of the commander of the Chinese cruiser to slip her anchor and run.

The Japanese cruiser Naniwa Kan steamed up near the Kow Shing and sent a boarding party to her with instructions to make a strict scrutiny of the ship's papers. After this had been done there was some discussion as to the action to be taken under the circumstances. Finally he peremptorily ordered the Kow Shing's captain to follow with his vessel. Great excitement at once arose among the Chinese troops on board the transport, and they told the English officers of the ship that they would not surrender. They said: "We refuse to become prisoners. We would sooner die here. If you move the ship except to return to China we will kill you."

They then posted a guard at the anchor chains and allowed no one else to go near them.

The officers of the Kow Shing signalled to the Naniwa requesting that another boat be sent with an officer. When the boat arrived, Colonel Von Hennekin explained the situation to the Japanese boarding officer. He told him that the Kow Shing had left China in time of peace; that there had been no declaration of war; that the vessel was a British ship and sailed under a British flag. He then urged the impossibility of executing the order of the Naniwa's commander, and claimed that the ship should be respected and the ship escorted back to the Chinese coast.

The boarding party returned to the Naniwa and a little later the Kow Shing was signalled by the cruiser: "Quit ship as soon as possible." The Kow Shing replied that it was impossible to quit ship.

The Naniwa thereupon flew an answering pennant, steamed quickly and lined up, broadside on, at a distance of about two hundred metres from the Kow Shing, and immediately discharged a torpedo at her, following this with two broadsides with all her guns, comprising two of twenty-five calibre and four of ten-ton. The excitement aboard the Kow Shing was awful. The troops had begun firing up a number of small mountain guns when the Naniwa threw the torpedo. The missile struck a coal bunker and burst one of the boilers, the explosion being terrific, but not sufficient to sink the vessel. The Chinese troops fired on the Naniwa with rifles and small arms, but the Naniwa's fire was too heavy. The Naniwa continued to fire her ten-tonners, and soon had the Kow Shing in a badly disabled condition. Many of the Chinese soldiers jumped overboard, and on these the Naniwa rained bullets from her deadly machine guns.

The Kow Shing gradually began to sink, and after fifteen discharges from the cruiser's big guns she went down in eight fathoms of water. The troops who remained aboard kept up their fire to the very last, some of their shots being aimed at their own people who were swimming away, they being determined that all should die together. The vessel sunk stern first, flying the red ensign of the Chinese. One heavily armed boat was lowered from the Naniwa and from this a fire was directed on the troops struggling in the water. There was no attempt to save life. It was evident that no quarter was to be given. All were to be massacred.

The Naniwa steamed away to report to the British consulate, or naval officer, at seven Englishmen had been killed. A number of soldiers reached a rock and were saved. Col. Von Hennekin had a wonderful escape and arrived at Chemoo in a Korean fishing boat on July 28. He was on his way to the British consul in Peking in regard to the events above narrated. He bears testimony to the splendid conduct of the Chinese troops, who, he says, died gloriously, fighting to the last. Since receiving the above the Admiralty has instructed Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, in command of the China station, to send a force of British ships to the coast of Korea to guard the British flag and to guard British lives and interests.

Times in an editorial says that if the Che-Foo account of the sinking of the Kow Shing be correct Japan's reputation must be amply indeed. The Standard's correspondent at Che-Foo sends a similar account to that of the Times correspondent, and says: "The facts may be implicitly accepted as the truth. The Japanese made the most strenuous attempt to destroy all the survivors, who were witnesses to their action."

A dispatch to the Standard from Tientsin says that the Japanese minister at Peking had given notice of his immediate departure from China.

FORMAL DECLARATION.

England Notified and Apology Sent for Sinking the Kow Shing.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Japanese minister, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, informed the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that a state of war exists between Japan and China, and that war was formally declared to-day. The Earl of Kimberley, upon receiving from the envoy of the Tokyo government the official notification that Japan had formally declared war against China, declared that Great Britain remained neutral in the matter, although the British government would immediately take steps to safeguard British interests in the far East. So far as the sinking of the transport Kow Shing, flying the British flag, is concerned, the envoy was informed Great Britain awaits the statement of the English captain of that steamer before making any reply to the apology offered by Japan. Mr. Hugh Metheson of Hugh Metheson & Co. and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Lon-

don and Shanghai, from whom the Chinese transport Kow Shing, sunk by a Japanese cruiser, was chartered, received a dispatch to-day from Tientsin, dated Aug. 1, saying that Col. Von Hennekin, formerly aide-de-camp of Li Hsun Chang, the Viceroy of China, who was on board of the transport when she foundered, was saved. The dispatch states that a court of inquiry has been opened at Tientsin, in order that all the facts in connection with the sinking of the Kow Shing may be known. The dispatch also says that it is reported at Tientsin that war between China and Japan was formally declared this afternoon.

INSTRUCTED TO APOLOGIZE.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 1.—The Japanese government has instructed its minister in London to apologize to Great Britain for firing upon and sinking the transport Kow Shing while she was flying the British flag. The Japanese minister has been instructed to inform Great Britain that the command of the Japanese cruiser Akitsusa, which sank the Kow Shing, was a British vessel until after the fight. Captain Galsworthy, of the Kow Shing, was killed. The dispatch also says that it is reported at Tientsin that war between China and Japan was formally declared this afternoon.

JAPAN'S STORY.

Official Account Says the Chinese Gunboat First Fired a Torpedo.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 1.—The following is the official account of the Japanese government's standpoint of the battle which took place on July 25 between the war ships of Japan and China: "The Chinese cruiser, the Chi-Yuen and the Kuwanan were observed steaming from Kusan and a transport carrying Chinese soldiers conveyed by the Chinese war ship Tsao-Kiang was seen coming from Tokio towards Kusan. The Japanese cruisers Akitsusa, Yotsino and Naniwa met the two Chinese war ships near Pantao Island. The Chinese did not salute, but, on the other hand, they made warlike preparations. They got out of the narrow waters in which they were situated the Japanese cruisers put to sea, whereupon the Tsao-Kiang pursued the Naniwa. The Naniwa thereupon put about and steamed towards the two Chinese ships. The Chi-Yuen and the Kuwanan, however, retreated, and the Chi-Yuen hoisted the white flag above the Japanese naval ensign. The Naniwa consequently delayed firing on the watermen and then the transport crossed the bow of the Naniwa. The latter fired a blank shot and signalled the transport to stop. In the meantime the Chi-Yuen had approached under the Naniwa's stern, and when within a distance of about three hundred metres she discharged a torpedo which missed the Japanese war ship. The Naniwa then opened fire on the Chi-Yuen and the Yotsino joined in the action. The Chi-Yuen finally fled and was pursued, but not overtaken.

"The second Chinese war ship, the Kuwanan, had in the meantime been engaged by the Japanese cruiser Akitsusa. Unlike the Chi-Yuen she fled and took refuge from the shore and a shoal. The transport fired six guns and had eleven killed soldiers on board. The captain of the transport surrendered, but the soldiers on board refused to do so and escaped in capture. The Naniwa was ultimately obliged to open fire on the transport, and sank it. The captain and crew were rescued by the boats of the Naniwa. It was afterwards discovered that the transport was a British steamer, the Kow Shing. She had on board four chiefs of battalion and fifteen colonels of the Chinese army.

"The Japanese government so soon as it was informed of the sinking of the British ship expressed its regrets, declaring to the British charge d'affaires that it was an inquiry into the subject had been made, Japan was shown to be in the wrong the Japanese government was prepared to make full reparation for the loss sustained.

"The naval engagement of July 25 should not be confused with the naval battle fought on July 26, nor should the Chi-Yuen Chinese unarmored ship, 1,000 tons, in this first encounter, be confused with the Chinese armored battle ship, 2,000 tons, reported sunk in the second fight."

A DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

Japan Embarrasses China's Efforts to Secure Munitions of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A brief cablegram announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Monocacy at Nagasaki, Japan, received by Secretary Herbert to-day, is the only official news from the seat of war that has come to the government here from its representatives in China and Japan, and the surmise that official dispatches are being obstructed purposely now amounts to conviction. The Monocacy, a Chinese ship, was en route to Nagasaki for coal and supplies. It is thought here that the action of Japan in officially notifying the British government of the existence of a state of war between Japan and China was precipitated by the Kow Shing incident. Had such a notice preceded the sinking of the ship Japan would not have incurred liability to Great Britain and been obliged to apologize. In effect that notice is equivalent to a declaration of war, or at least it imposes the same obligations on neutral nations. The United States, for instance, can sell to either China or Japan arms and munitions of war and supplies, but they must be delivered at the risk of the purchaser, and any vessel carrying them is liable to seizure. So, by this stroke, Japan doubtless has seriously embarrassed China in her efforts to supply herself with marine equipment in other countries. The conditions are very similar to those of the Tonquin campaign in 1884-85, when, under a treaty of "repatriation" actual war was waged on China by France. Although there was no formal declaration of war when the French decreed rice to be contraband, the United States and all other nations acquiesced, and the only protest came from the British minister to China, who was reprimanded for it by his own government.

What the effect will be on the Chinese treaty ports cannot be foretold. Japan has taken the ground that she is practically settling the matter, and therefore has disclaimed any intention to interfere with them, except as outside of the zone of hostile operations. China, however, has persistently claimed that the whole matter should be decided by the neutral powers, and that the Chinese ports, to close them in time of war. The natives themselves present points of view. There is no precedent for the making of some international law for the making of some international law for the making of some international law. It is believed here that China will proceed immediately to close the ends of the "repatriation" ports, beginning with Shanghai, perhaps, by obstructing the French.

Official of the Japanese legation to-day expressed himself as much pleased that his government had made an official statement of the difficulties arising from hostilities between China and Japan. It would show to the world, he believed, that the Japanese government was not provoked, in self-defense and to prevent the Chinese from gaining any points of advantage. The declaration by Japan that the threatened Chinese advances would be regarded as a menace by the Japanese government, it was held, constituted practical, though not a formal, declaration of war. All the acts of hostility commenced, he said, have taken place since the 20th of July, the date of the ultimatum submitted by China. This, he said, was the opinion held at the legation that the Japanese government cannot be held responsible for indemnity for the transport Kow Shing because the latter was flying the British flag.

What Russia Will Do.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The newspapers are unanimous in saying that whatever the result of the war between China and Japan, Russia will not tolerate any diminishment of Korean territory or alienation of Korean independence. Russia, it is said, will not permit any interference upon the part of Great Britain or any other power, if such interference endangers the interests. The newspapers declare the government to adopt military and naval measures in the Pacific and upon the Korean frontier, calculating that it will hold the interests of Russia should be called upon to defend them.

War Will Help Missionaries.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Bishop Alpheus Wilson, of the Southern Methodist Church (Continued on Second Page.)

A BILL IS PROMISED

Senate and House Conferees Are Getting Together.

Session Yesterday Developed that Both Sides Are Willing to Give Up Something.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL ITEMS

Numerous Amendments Adopted and Others to Come.

Public Debt During the Month of July Increased Over a Million and a Half

—The Hawaii Mission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—It was stated by one of the Democratic Senate conferees to-night that there was a possibility of reaching an agreement on the tariff bill about the end of the week, with a probability that the bill, as finally agreed on, would be reported on Monday. It was found by the conferees to-day that they had a great many questions to go over and agree on, even after the main points in dispute are settled. It was stated by the House conferees that they had not made as much progress as they had hoped. The agreement, when it comes, will be a compromise, as both House and Senate feel that concessions will have to be made. On the great questions of difference—coal, iron ore and sugar—there has been no agreement, although it was understood that different propositions were made and rejected to-day. It is believed, however, that if the sugar schedule were disposed of, the other difference would not be allowed to stand in the way. The Senate conferees still take the position that they have nothing to compromise on sugar; but it is stated that a counter-proposition is to be made to the House on this schedule.

In this connection a significant and private conference was held to-night attended, as near as can be learned, by Senators Brice, Smith, Murphy, Jones and Vest. It could not be learned whether Senator Gorman was present. It is understood that the sugar schedule was the subject under discussion and the amount of concession which will be yielded by the Senators who have the bill in charge was finally decided on. It is possible that the other differences which exist were discussed at the conference. The fact that the Democratic House caucus was postponed is regarded as a victory for the House conferees, which, although it is a prestige in the contest, although their friends are confident that in the event of a caucus it would result in a strengthening of the stand taken by them.

The Senate managers, who do not like to concede that there has been any wavering in their lines, say that the House has never had an opportunity to pass on the Senate bill, and that the House thereupon pressed that they expect a report, not of an entire agreement, but a disagreement as to many of the matters for adjustment of the stand taken by them. The Senate managers, who do not like to concede that there has been any wavering in their lines, say that the House has never had an opportunity to pass on the Senate bill, and that the House thereupon pressed that they expect a report, not of an entire agreement, but a disagreement as to many of the matters for adjustment of the stand taken by them.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Important Amendments Adopted and Others to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The main question before the Senate to-day was the sundry civil bill, which was discussed at odd moments throughout the day, with the result that a great many important amendments were adopted. Final action on the bill was not reached, however, owing to the large number of amendments proposed. A number of bills were passed, among them being a House bill extending the time for the payment of purchases of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska. Among the petitions presented was one from Morrison L. Swift, of Boston, who recently made himself notorious by his archaic actions and words on the steps of the Boston courthouse, calling on Congress to resign, presented by Mr. Lodge. In this connection Mr. Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, took occasion to state that he had received a similar petition, but in view of the fact that his colleague had presented one he should withhold his. "The demand of these worthy gentlemen," he said, "seems to be that we should resign without an understanding of the requirements of the Constitution." The following additional House bills were then passed: Extending the time for constructing bridges across the Hiawasse, the Tennessee and Clinch rivers, in Tennessee, and granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Susie Conway.

Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed and many important amendments were adopted.

Mr. Quay secured the adoption of an amendment appropriating \$175,000 for the purchase of additional land in Philadelphia to give better facilities for the movement of mail wagons of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Chandler, Republican, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment providing that the decision of the Commission of Immigration in regard to the admission of aliens should be final, and also that the Commission of Immigration should be appointed by the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and that this body should be in office for four years. The amendment was adopted.

An amendment was adopted at the instance of Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, appropriating \$15,000 for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties, Nebraska, and also an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a portrait of Miss Dolie Madison, the work of F. F. Andrews, to be hung in the executive mansion.

AGAINST THE ROCK ISLAND.

Consideration of the bill was interrupted to allow Mr. Berry, Democrat, of Arkansas, to present a conference report on the House bill requiring railroad companies operating lines in Territories over rights of way granted by the government to locate depots, etc., at certain seats located by the Interior Department. Mr. Berry announced that, after a long conference, the conferees had been unable to agree, and he moved that the Senate recede from its amendments. The provision applies to the Rock Island railroad in Oklahoma, the towns of Round Pond and South End having a special grievance against Mr. Berry. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, opposed the motion because he said it would be unjust to require the Rock Island road to expend \$200,000 to \$300,000 in the erection of depots at these towns when they already had stations located at other towns within two and a half or three miles.

The discussion of the conference report was then resumed, and Mr. Berry withdrew the motion. Mr. Berry moved to recede from the Senate amendment. He would like, he said, to take the railroad company by the throat and teach it that the Senate of the United States was not to be trifled with. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, spoke in the same strain and said that the company ought to be taught a lesson. These towns passenger and freight facilities. The motion was also supported by Mr. Pennington, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, in opposition to the motion, for he contended that there were no county seats